LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Koontz Wants a Place. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The object Adjutant-general Koontz has in attempting to organize the Democratic soldiers is to secure a soft place with a good salary. The idea of Koontz organizing anything is a Joke. He has never shown executive ability suf-

dicient to organize himself. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In to-day's paper there is a communication from Mr. A. S. Kingsley, on the treatment of Riphtheria. The fact is, the cases he mentions were not diphtheria, but tonsilitis, or some simple inflammatory condition of the throat. This is the conclusion forced upon us by his own description of the cases. Physicians, as a rule, never give prescriptions to the public through the papers, nor do they ever try the prescriptions found there, as they know that they are almost invaribly made by unprofessional persons, and also knowing that no prescription will answer in every disease, or even in a similar disease on another occasion, conse-

Newspaper Medication.

quently they are not reliable. There is another objection to these newspaper modes of treatment, and a very serious obection too; it leads the people to try them on serious cases, and thus fritter away precious time, for many diseases of this class can only be treated successfully when the proper medicines are used at the start, and with a few days lost in fooling with patent nostrums or newspaper medleation, the result is almost invariably fatal. Diphtheria is one of those diseases that must be met promptly by the proper treatment, for even a few hours may place the little patient beyond the reach of remedies. Physicians are not to get any gore for his pains. prejudiced against simple means in the cure or prevention of disease, but they think that after long years of experience in the different methods of treatment in this disease they are better qualified to decide on the most successful plan of treatment than any person who has not made the science of medicine a study, or who have seen cases which they thought were serious, and were cured by means which they thought were new. Therefore the parents of the child attacked with this disease should at once send for the physician of most experience, and who has the best success in its treatment. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6. J. T. BOYD, M. D.

Temperance Legislation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal All good citizens admit the great cost and harm occurring to the body-politic by reason of the liquor business. The government can be mentralize these effects by high taxes and strict measures of control. Intoxicants are seductive poisons, and hence strict rules of easy enforcement are best. Restrictions as to taxes, persons, times, places, surroundings and contracts touching the traffic are proper in legislation.

Each dealer should show his fitness, give

bond, and pay a large annual tax into the municipal, county and State treasuries. These taxes will provide to some extent for the expenses caused by the traffic.

None but licensed persons should lawfully dispose of intoxicants for any purpose whatever. None but adult, sound-minded, sober, temperate persons should lawfully be permitted to contract for intoxicants.

The traffic should be prohibited on Sundays. election days and all public holidays. It should not be permitted in the night time. The traffic should be confined exclusively to the exact licensed premises. Each licensed place should be divorced from all gaming, lascivious, profane, obssene, vulgar, drunken or social influences. No screen, paint, curtain or other contrivances should hide the licensed premises from outer inspection at any time. No element of chance should enter into or induce any contract for the disposal of intoxicants. No contract of gift by treating or otherwise should be permitted on licensed premises. The bondsmen should be liable to any person who may be harmed by the unlawful conduct of the licensee.

I believe the liquor traffic could be controlled without political partisanship, and made to compensate its own evils by a general law. Such a law would be constitutional in Indiana.

As those who are anxious to give General

Harrison advice about how to run his adminis-

SIMON P. THOMPSON. RENSBELAER, Ind., Dec. 3.

Kansas and Georgia in Congress. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

tration seem to be very numerous, I shall not ask space in your columns for that purpose, but confine myself to an entirely different subject As a Hoosier I took great pride in voting for General Harrison, with the understanding that he would be abundantly able to get along with out my advice. There is a question, however, about which there cannot be too much discussion; not so much for the purpose for advising the incoming administration what to do about it, as to create a sentiment that will back that administration in its efforts to right a great wrong. I refer to the great advantage that some of the Southern States have over the Northern States in their representation in Conress. To show the enormity of the crime that is committed against representative government I have chosen two States, Kansas and Georgia, with which to make a comparison. I do not propose to discuss the causes which have led to the state of affairs which I present below, but do propose to ask a few per-tinent questions which the Wattersons and Gradys would do well to answer before they protest so vociferously and vigorously against any interference in their affairs by Northern people. In the present Congress there are ten whose election there were cast, all told, 25, 154 votes. In that number there were only 1,950 for the opposition. The vote cast for those ten Representatives frem Georgia aggregates just 22,204. In five of the ten districts there was no opposition to the Democrats. In three others the opposition vote aggregates 83. It may be urged that 1886 was not a presidential year, and as a consequence no interest was taken, which accounts for this peculiar show-But in the presidential year 1884 the total congressional vote amounted to only 115,602, in which there was an opposition vote of about 34,000. In 1884 there were two districts in which there was no opposition. The total congressional vote in Kansas in 1886 from which we get only seven Representatives, was 271,575, and in either one of the songressional districts in Kansas in 1886 the vote exceeded the entire congressional vote of the State of Georgia in that year; and in the Seventh Kansas the vote was more than double the entire congressional vote of Georgia. In 1886 the opposition vote against the Republican candidates for Congress aggregated 121,895, in a total vote of 271,575, yet the case is just as hopeless for Democracy here as for Republicanism in Georgia, but from entirely different sauses. We have it from unofficial sources that the vote in the late election in Congressman Peters's district exceeds the entire vote of the State of Georgia. Whether this is true or not, It is too near the truth to be overlooked by the people of the whole country unless they wish to be blind to the danger that menaces us. Thus in the congressional election in 1886. to accomplish what one Democratic vote did in Georgia. As above stated, it is almost a hopeless case for any Democrat to run for Congress in this State, yet who ever saw in a compilation words, "No opposition," written over the Demperatic column? The plea that because the case is hopeless there is no opposition does not hold good here, as it seems to in Georgia. Now, if the Wattersons and Gradys, and the people whom they profess to represent in the South, think that we are not getting just a little bit weary of this ex parte mode of transacting the business and framing the laws of this great country, we want to inform them right now, In the name of the 80,000 Republican plural-We don't care how they run their local affairs. We have no desire to know how they run them; but whenever they undertake to protest against what they term our unwarranted interference in their affairs by coupling a congressional election with their "local affairs," we don't see it exactly in that light, in view of the fact that the Representative elected by their peculiar methods must legislate for us, just as ours, who is elected by a square deal, must legislate for them. If they are willing to give us nine Representatives for each one of theirs, which would

There is another point in this connection that they seem to forget. The States that furnish the men who have dominated the fiscal policy of the Democratic party for the last four years represent only about 11 per cent of the industrial in-Now, we will meet those people in Georgia and make in good faith to obliterate sectional prejudice, but they must stop asking us to submit to a process that obliterates us instead of sentation in Congress according to their vote. He deprecates the agitation of the idea in the North, and considers it the greatest danger that menaces the South. Mr. Watterson exhausts the catalogue of epithets to find pet young poets when they recognize that America names sufficient to apply to those in is prodigal with offerings for the muse."

be just and right according to the vote, we will

the North who even suggest such course for the next Republican Congress. But in view of the manner in which Mr. Cleveland got a shady title to the presidency, and the diabolical methods by which the present Congress is controlled by the Democracy, we are con-strained to ask Mesers. Watterson and Grady just how much gall a man must have to kick as lustily as they do at the mere suggestion of meting out justice to them. Will either of them explain the contrast between Georgia and Kansas! Will they, as honest men, insist on a continuance of such a state of affairs? Can they have the cheek to ask us to submit quietly and peacably to a condition of affairs that gives them ten times the advantage of us in matters of national concern in which our interests are more than equal to theirs? As stated by General Chalmers, we have already conceded more than they expected we would. We submitted at a time when they expected a protest that would frustrate their schemes, and thus emboldened they continue to ask more. General Sherman says we are slow to anger, and verily we are, but a few elections like the one in Georgia, of which we have given an account, will turn forbearance from a virtue to a crime. In the meantime let Mr. Watterson soak his head and cool down, for while his imagination may run red with rivers of blood as he leads his "100,000 unarmed Kentuckians" on to victory, we are not going to lose any sleep sitting up nights to be butchered by such an artistic and humane process as he must have. Mr. Watterson need not lay the flattering unction to his soul that anyone is scared when he fires off his double-leaded editorial ordnance at the heads of unoffending Republicans in the North. If we are not mistaken he carried on this mode of warfare at a safe distance in different localities during the late war. We don't begrudge Mr. Watterson the comfort which he seems to extract from this harmless diversion, but we don't want him to labor under the mistake that he is likely J. W. C. S. WINFIELD, Kan., Dec. 1.

The Dangers of Patronage.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat:

From the press reports it appears the politicians, great and small, are still flocking to Indianapolis, as the ancient pilgrims did to Mecca. This class-insignificent in number, compared to all who voted for the President-elect-will claim all the offices, and hence are moving on to the fortress to pre-empt the valuable places; and, while it may be an assumption for a simple voter to question their claims, it is desirable that the President-elect listen to other than mere self-sacrificing party workers before appointments are made. The success of the coming administration will depend more on the character and conduct of his appointees than anything else. The measures he will recommend will accord with the desires of the people and will be for an honest government without any flavor of favoritism. The appointments should be such as please the people as well as the politicians. If he can compass this end-perhaps not an easy one-a popular administration will be the result. Though very unwise in my opinion many a President has seemed to begin his official selection with a view to a second term. Such a course will secure a renomination and often a defeat. About the only question the President need ask is will the selection best subserve the public interest. The appointees are to serve the whole people, and, while it is not necessary that they maintain neutrality in politics-it is very desirable that they do not very much assume the functions of the politicians. It sometimes happens that the federal officials essay to dictate State, county and city nominations, and by their greater political activity and shrewd-ness get their own special friends into office, much to the disgust of the mass of the people, who frequently resent such interference by defeating such nominations. This course injures the party, and many an excellent man suffers severely by it. As a notable instance, you can call to mind how ruthlessly Judge Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, was slaughtered in the house of his friends, and upon what a great wave his competition went into the gubernatorial office, and was by this marvelous success afterward made President, to the discomfiture of a talented statesman whose intimate political friends, it is supposed, helped to swell the 192, 000 magority against Judge Folger, a most ex-cellent man. Of the why and wherefore of all this it is unnesessary to comment. Party broils, which have no place in the Republican party, and might be easily avoided, carry down many a good man to defeat.

It is amusing to see the juggling resorted to by many of the Democratic organs to explain their defeat. The Chicago Herald attributes it to the dense ignorance of the farmers, who, it says, unwittingly voted against their own interest, while the laborers in the cities, where light and knowledge are to be had for the asking, voted more solidly than ever for Democracy. It intimates that we must look to the cities, those great centers of purity, for progress and reform, Jefferson's opinion of one hundred years ago, to the contrary notwithstanding. The New York Times, the World and the Post luxuriating in an atmosphere of official honesty and political virtue—find cause of defeat in the appalling discovery that the farmers' votes were sold by the wholesale all over the State. These papers remember that honest patriot, Tweed, and the methods resorted to to keep the party pure and Democratic in 1868, and what a wave of political virtue pursued that party for some years thereafter. Is it any marvel that a city with years of such teaching—with a Democratic majority of from 50,000 to 70,000—with all the patronage in Democratic hands, with its tens of thousands of fresh, intelligent voters coming from over the sea annually, ready-made Democrats-should absorb the political integrity of the whole State? A city repesing under the divine afflatus of such papers as these, with Harper's Weekly thrown in, must necessarily be the home of the great and wise. Voters there do not succumb to the blandishments of money, beer or whisky. If anything, the virtue of this vast metropolis exceeds that of the Democratic States, where half of the voters-the riff-raff-do not find it convenient to vote, owing to the exalted virtue of those who do vote.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7. ADVICE TO POETS.

Suggestions from a Writer Who Practices His Own Theories.

Interview with J. W. Riley, in New York Mail and Express. If I should be asked to give advice to young poets. I would say to them, do not travel, but remain here in America, the most poetical country on the face of the earth. Do not go to Europe to discover rivers that roll majestically along to the sea, nor, as Bill Nye said, to hunt up the Alps for climbing purposes, but remain here, where nature is just as beautiful and inspiring. True, our country is not as old as Europe, has no moss-covered castles where valiant knights once punched each other in sportive jousts and crowned some lady fair, but we have more modern and better poetical subjects. The poetry of the future, in my opin-ion, will celebrate deeds that are not ancient, but happen daily, and will be truly of to-day. Our country is great and stretches over an immense territory. What types, what local customs and traits, what scenery, what bravery, what romantic episodes daily chronicled by the papers can furnish themes for poets! They have but to reach forth and grasp it and not hunt for it in foreign lands. The most essential thing it took over 9; Republican votes in Kansas | to qualify a young poet for success in this country is proper discernment. They naturally imagine that the place of their birth is the last place to find inspiration or subjects. But you will notice that, as a rule, a man of election returns from Kansas the ominous | may leave his place of birth and remain away for years, but a time will come when he wishes to go back and see the familiar country again. If a man is raised in a prairie country he never feels satisfied living in a hilly section. Yet he never sees at first any poetry in the prairies, except when the longing to go back overtakes him, and then he only feels it. And so we live, come and go, and never realize the beautiful poetry that surrounds us on every side. The far-off, the unattainable is the postry that the post who never sings is always sighing for and never reaches. Longfellow retells the story in verse of a carver of wood that illustrates what I have said. There was a carver of wood who felt the inspiration to do a great work, but he delayed and lived on the flattering anticipations of the future From day to day he dallied perfunctorily with the grand feeling within him, until, finally, it began to grow less strong. Despair began to settle down on him, and he grew more disheartened and less capable of executing any great conception, because he did not have the material, as he fancied, worthy of his theme. He was imbued with the erroneous idea that retards many people of genius to-day, that the material must be found in foreign lands. This wood-carver imagined that he must get his wood from some source that would at once stamp it as the material for great artistic work. He doubtless thought, in order to succeed, terests of the country. This makes us weary, also. he must pay a fabulous price for the sacred wood that was to receive the impress of the South more than half way in any effort they his genius. He was laboring under a common delusion. One night he awoke suddenly and heard the voice of inspiration bidding him to arise and go to work; that the material was at the prejudice. In a recent letter in the Atlanta | hand. He could not resist the voice, and arose Constitution, Mr. Henry W. Grady foretells the | bastily in the dead of night. But he had nothhopelesss downfall of Democracy if justice is | ing to work on, and his great conception might meted out to them and they be given repre- die before morning. In this dilemna he happened to gaze at the fire-place. In an instant

he seized the back log, and, bringing it forth, he

went to work. There he had found at his feet

the material he sought, and so it will be for

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Dec. 9.

African experts believe that the mysterious white pasha is Henry M. Stanley. The East African question is the all-absorb ing subject in German foreign affairs. The switchmen employed on the coal branches

of the Vandalia railroad are on a strike. The Democrats of the House propose to impede the passage of the Senate tariff bill. A reporter on the Washington Star was as saulted by Congressman Martin, of Texas.

Henry Hauer, on trial at Richmond, Ind., for shooting William F. Hunter, was acquitted. Captain David O'Connell and pipeman Noon, Chicago firemen, were dangerously burned at a

During a ten-round fight between Joe Glassey and Charley McGinnis, the latter's jaw was

It is stated that Mrs. Cleveland will set apart

two evenings in each week for the reception of George McElwee, of Cleveland, O., was ar rested at Albany, N. Y., for alleged fraudulent

assignment. A convict at the Ohio penitentiary named Ours fell from the roof of the institution and

was instantly killed. The President has issued an order extending the civil-service rules and regulations to the railway mail service.

Emperor William has improved in health to the extent of contemplating a hunting trip this week if the weather permits.

The sum of \$267,962.25 was paid, during the month of November, by guarantors of the Cincinnati centennial exposition. The dead body of Mrs. Hawes, supposed to

have been murdered by her husband, was found in a lake near Birmingham, Ala.

Harry Brown, a Lowell (Mass.) postoffice clerk, was arrested for stealing money letters, and was taken to Boston for trial. Rev. James Greer, a prominent worker in the cause of Methodism, died from a disease of the

Boulanger's new son-in-law, Captain Driant, has been placed under arrest for publishing a book without the consent of the War Depart-

wind-pipe at his home in Warsaw, Ind.

Two men, giving their names as Charles Watson, of Chicago, and Henry Rice, of Salt Lake, are under arrest in Detroit for bunco opera-

A lady clerk employed in a store at Washington went into a safe-vault to put away articles. Another clerk, not knowing that she was there, closed the door. She was locked up more than

The lower corridors of the War Department will be placed at the disposal of Ohio troops who attend the inauguration of President-elect

Louis Nicoli, who attempted to murder E. S. Wilson last July, was found guilty at Marquette, Mich., and sentenced to twenty-five years' im-Dr. R. R. McLaughlin, of Westville, O., who

sued the Panhandle Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages for injuries received, got a verdict for \$1,500. Twenty-five of the leading business men of Coldwater, Mich., who went to Indian Territory

to hunt, were arrested as trespassers, and will be taken to Wichita, Kan., fortrial. William M. Bushnell, formerly book-keeper for the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of New York, has been arrested in Santiago, Chili, and will be brought to New York for trial on a charge of stealing and hypothecating se-curities which the firm paid \$35,000 to recover

when the theft was discovered. The steamer Maryland, the transfer boat of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, burned to the water's edge on the Harlem river, on the 7th inst, while transferring the Boston express. Twenty-four passengers on board barely escaped with their lives. The total loss is nearly \$400,000. Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., was one of the passengers.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] General Harrison's Visitors.

General Harrison spent the early part of yesterday at his law office, and received quite a number of visitors in the afternoon. Among the latter were Col. Wm. B. Crooks, of Philadelphia, Melville D. Landon, of New York, and a delegation from Chicago, consisting of Dr. P. H. Cronin, Mayor John F. Scanlon, Capt. Richard Powers, Maurice Morris, P. McGarry, Mortimer Scanlan, and John T. Golden. The primary object of the visit of the Chicago delegation was to bring to the attention of the President-elect the project of encouraging and permanently continuing the educational work on the tariff set on foot during the last campaign. General Harrison received them very cordially. The question was discussed for half an hour, and it was suggested to the President-elect, if he could consistently see his way to do so, to give the subject a mention in his inaugural address. General Harrison evinced decided interest in the matter, and promised to take it under friendly consideration. The following is the text of the written address

delivered by the visitors on this occasion: General Harrison—As a special committee representing the Home-market Club of Chicago, we have called upon you in the interest of an educational movement of our people, gloriously successful in the election of the head of the Nation, but needing a continuous impetus to ward off the evil of foreign commercial and political domination. The Republican party has shown wisdom in appealing to the head as well as to the heart of the American people. The glorious prosecution of a war for the preservation of success of American principles-principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and emphasized on every battle-field of the Re public; but a country so blessed as ours cannot be expected to fulfill its destiny free from the envy and embarrassments of political life. The enemies of our institutions which, from their inception, have been a menace to the glare and purple flare of monarchies are ever on the watch to snatch from us the precious jewel of independence and to combat those who would estroy us we must be ever vigilant. For this reason we would ask that the educational resources of the past campaign be not limited to such an extent with a cessation of an active canvass to afford an oppor tunity for the enemies of our institutions at home and abroad to gain a foothood from which the honest friends of America cannot easily dislodge them. We believe that Republicanism and intellect will always win, but that it may do so Republicans must be true to themseives and the intelligence of their movement adequately presented to the masses. We believe that capital and labor, each a necessity to the other, should be encouraged to seek mutual counsel, thus insuring a co-operation of interest that must be conducive to the welfare of the whole people. To this end we would ask you to urge upon the party managers the adoption of such methods of po-litical education as will naturally supplement the efforts of the last campaign. As means toward this end our Home-market clubs, protective leagues and other agencies of instruction as to the dangers con-stantly threatening out national life and the weapons of defense—education, agitation, co-operation of all classes of Americans—should be maintained. There are coming to our shores, year by year, hundreds of thou-sands of people eager to be with us and of us. Necessity prompts them to locate in the great cities-wildernesses of humanity. Placed thus they can be utilized for the wrong far more easily than for right, and many events of the past decade can be traced to this source. Yet, even in their case the grand results of an intellectual movement have been made sensibly and materially apparent. But while we say this, we must acknowledge the barrier between our civilization and its destruction, though gratifying as to present safety, is not of such strength numerically as to make us abandon every effort to follow up our advantage. The enemy is preparing his lines, his plan of attack is already outlined and the Nation's destiny must not be imperiled by the inactivity of the rank and file, or the imprudence of party managers. In conclusion permit us to say that, as Irish-Ameri-

cans, we have earnestly and vigorously advocated the protection of our national industries for over thirty years. In advance of your nomination we, as repre-senting Irish-American sentiment throughout the country, promised in the event of your nomination to increase the Republican vote among our people. The result has verified the promise, and we are confident that, as chief of the Nation, its destiny is safe in your hands, and that the educational work inaugurated under your leadership will be thoroughly and effect-

During the rest of the time the visitors were with the General the conversation turned to matters of current interest, on which each caller had kindly expressions to offer for she success of the incoming administration.

Last night General and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Russell B. Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee visited the Grand Opera-house, and witnessed the comic opera "Chimes of Normandy." given under the auspices of the Indianapolis Railroad Clerks' Association.

Indian Girl Fatally Beaten by a Teacher. Sr. PAUL, Dec. 8 .- A terrible story of brutal treatment of a crippled Indian girl by one of the teachers in the government boarding school at White Earth has just reached here. Two weeks ago Lizzie Seal, with a couple of girl companions, after school hours, visited some friends who lived near the school. In a short time the jabitor came and roughly informed them that they were wanted at the school immediately. On their arrival there they were met by the principal, who was very angry. He carried a walking stick; and at once began to use it on the back and shoulders of the Seal girl. Her clothing was very thin and was poor protection against the blows of the enraged teacher, who broke his cane to pieces on her shoulders. After the beating she crawled away to a friend's house, where she passed the night, and was later taken to her home, where she has been confined to bed ever since. Her father is dying of consumption, and her mother is just recovering from a prolonged illness, while the girl is
sow in a very critical condition. A gentleman who pool to see him off. Mr. George's success has been lick me.

investigated the story found her on a blanket, spread on the floor, her body a mass of sores. In many places the skin was still raw from the effects of the beating. The injured girl will probably be unable to survive the assault. Her friends are very indignant, and propose to bring the case before the proper authorities.

Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- "Unaless we are confronted with some unseen obstacle, or there is factious opposition to steady progress, we intend to pass the Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill before we eat our Christmas turkey," said Mr. Aldrich, one of the leading Republican members of the Senate committee on finance this afternoon. "So far," continued Mr. Aldrich, "the Democrats have not shown any organized or individual determination to impede progress toward the completion of the bill. I do not believe they intend to offer any unnecessary resistance. They appear to be disinclined to debate the measure at any considerable length, and appear to be in a rather disorganized condition. There was considerable talk around the room

of the committee on finance, to-day, about the designs of the Democratic members of the House committee on ways and means in relation to the Republican substitute. It was reported upon the authority of at least one Democratic member of the committee on ways and means that that committee intends to secure the passage by the House of a bill repealing the tobacco tax, and "correcting some of the incongruities of the present tariff laws." The object of this bill will, of course, be to appease the anxiety of the Southerners for an absolute repeal of the tobacco tax, and therefore to pigeon-hole the Republican bill when it comes over from the Senate. It is believed that a large number of Southern members would be willing to vote for the Republican measure for the purpose of securing a repeal of the tobacco tax. If the House should, before the Senate bill comes over, pass such a measure as is proposed by the committee on ways and means, the Democratic members of that committee believe the Republican bill would receive none of the Southern support, because there would no longer be excuse for their voting for it on the ground that it is to secure relief on tobacco. The Republican members of the Senate committee on finance say they will readily recommend, and they have no doubt the Senate will speedily pass, a measure such as the one reported to be in the hands of the committee on ways and Mr. Jarrett, of Pittsburg, was heard by

the finance committee this afternoon on

tin-plate protection. Mr. Jarret would like

to have tin-plate protected to the extent of two or two and one-half cents per pound. He says this will enable the producers and manufacturers of the article in this country to and that if this is not done foreign producers will continue to furnish the American markets with tin-plate. The hearings by the committee will continue right along until a final vote is ordered on the bill under consideration. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, one of the leading Democratic members of the committee on ways and means, said to-day that when the Republican substitute to the Mills bill is received by the House, it will be referred to the committee on ways and means, and that conference cannot be ordered until the committee has examined the measure for the purpose of determining whether they will ask for a conference or reccommend concurrence in the admendments. When asked if the majority of the committee would be inclined to report the bill back to the House so that a fair and square vote could be had upon it, Mr. Bynum replied significantly: "That is a question I cannot answer." When asked if he believed the bill would be passed by the House, he readily replied: "No, I do not. In the first place, I don't expect to see the bill reach the House before late in Japuary, and if it should be placed before the House for con-

sideration there would not be time to reach the previous question, as the House would want to debate it and consider amendments for at least thirty days. There are a lot of appropriation bills to be disposed of, besides much other legislation of an imperatively necessary character, and I think the House will have no time to talk tariff." Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who is prominent on the committee on ways and means, said this afternoon: "I have no doubt that the direct-tax bill will be passed by the House next week, and if there are any amendments to it they will be concurred

in by the Senate; but if I was the President I should surely veto it." There seems to be an almost unanimous belief among the Democrats that the President will veto the direct-tax bill.

Overtaken by a Detective. New York, Dec. 8.-William M. Bushnell, who, ten years ago, was book-keeper for the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of this city, has been arrested in Santiago, Chili, and will be brought to New York on a charge of stealing and hypothecating securities which the firm paid \$35,000 to recover when the theft was discovered. The arrest of Bushnell brings to light an intricate problem, which Inspector Byrnes and his men have been working upon for a long time. On March 10, Inspector Byrnes received a letter from F. W. Jones, of this city, general manager of West Coast Telephone Company, South America, inclosing a photograph of one Gerald F. Hanson, who, while acting as general agent of the company, in 1886 and 1887, embezzled \$18,000. It was thought Hanson had once lived in New York, and Mr. Jones wanted his antecedents looked up. Hanson had lived for seven years in Santiago, and had become one of its most distinguished citizens, when he was given a position of trust by the telephone company. When his embezzlements were discovered he was arrested, but immediately released on bail. Mr. Jones stated he was so popular that conviction was doubtful. The detectives first advertised for information of the relatives of G. F. Hanson. A Mrs. Husbands answered, stating that she had met Hanson several times the Union should have been sufficient to insure the at social gatherings in Valparaiso, Chili. He told her he had been a college classmate of United States District Attorney Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y. From Mr. Lockwood it was learned that he had heard of only one of his classmates who had gone wrong, and that one was William A. Bushnell. The records of the New York district attorney revealed the old indictment against Bushnell. All this inquiry has taken six months. In October the picture of Hanson was shown to the law firm and was recognized as a correct likeness of Bushnell, whom they had never been able to trace. Extradition proceedings were taken, and on Nov. 3 detective Sergeant Tilly started for South America. He reached Santiago Dec. 1. The criminal proceedings in Chili were abandoned, and to day Tilly telegraphed: "Have arrested; will telegraph when I leave." The detective will be obliged to keep his prisoner under English or American flags. He will sail under the former to the Bay of Panama, transfer him to an American man-of-war there, and

> wait for a steamer for San Francisco. College Boys in a Melee. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 8 .- The foot-ball game a the Naval Academy, between the naval students and the St. John's College team, was played with such excitement, this afternoon, that at its close a very un-usual scene occurred. About thirty college boys, ranging in age from twelve to twenty, grouped to-gether and showed their delight at the second defeat their club had given the cadets this season. The cadets were angered by the same result, and, maddened by the college cries and taunts of their opponents, about one hundred of the former formed in solid phalanz and marched down on the St. John's backers. The college boys were rushed about two hundred yards, when they made a stand, one threw off his coat, and a regular set-to began, in which eyes were blackened heads knocked, teeth went down throats, and little boys were picked up and thrown pell-mell into the struggling mass of their comrades. Superintendent Samson, Commandant Harrington and Watchman O'Lone interfered and stopped the melee. The better class of cadets condemn the conduct of their schoolmates, and it is presumed a formal apology will be tendered the St. John's students. An investigation of the affair will be made by the Naval Academy authorities. Result of the game: St. Johns, 22; cadets, 6.

Dakota Democrats and Statehood ST. PAUL, Dec. S .- Dakota Democrats are anxious that action in favor of stachood shall be taken by the present Democratic Congress, and are planning a campaign with that object in view. A party of representative members of the party met at Yankton to-day and considered the matter. It was decided to call a mass convention of South Dakots Democrats at Mitchell,

Dec. 20. The purpose of the convention will be to memorialize the present Congress to pass the Platt bill for the admission of South Dakota. The general opinion is that all prominent Democrate in the Territory will join in the movement for immediate state The G. A. R. in Illinois. MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Department of Illinois, G. A. R., will hold their twenty-third grand encampment, at Springfield, on the third Wednesday

in February. This will be the largest encampment ever held by the Department of Illinois, and will be composed of 2,000 delegates and post commanders. Commander-in-chief, Maj. Wu. Warner and staff will be present during the encampment. The membership in Illinois numbers over 30,000 old soldiers in good standing, and the number is increasing.

Inman Steamers Owned by Americans. LONDON, Dec. 8.-Mr. Labouchere has made the discovery that the steamships of the Inman line are chiefly owned in America, and will question the government, in the House of Commons, on Monday, regarding the use of these ships in the capacity of cruisers in the event of war. This serious question leads to the incidental statement that Lord Sackville will remain in London during the ensuing week.

Henry George's Success. LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Henry George sailed for New

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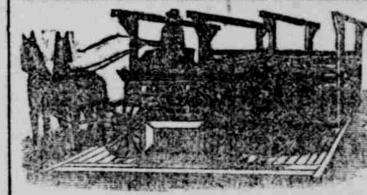
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so marked that he has promised to return in March and stump the country in advocacy of the doctrine of single tax and similar questions agitating the English mind not hampered in its movements by precedent or

pecuniary interest. A Defaulter Tries to Make Terms. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. S.—Thomas Axworthy, defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, who is now in London, has made a proposition to return \$160,000 to the city, and in two years to repay his bondsmen, if prosecution is dropped and he is permitted to re-

turn to America. THE COMSTOCK RAVENS.

Two Birds of Ill-Omen that Hovered Over Virginia City Many Years Ago.

Territorial Enterprise. In the early days the Comstock boasted a pair of ravens, but for over twenty years they have not been seen. They could not endure the advent of the arts of civilization. The raven is a cliff-dweller. One pair of Comstock ravens inhabited a cliff of basaltic rock that stands to the west of the peak of Mount Davidson. Almost daily when the town was building the birds would come over to the east side of the mountain. Circling above it, at a height of a thousand feet, they would inspect the progress that was being made, and after croaking out their disapprobation for half an hour

would return to their eyrie in the cliffs. The raven is as much a bird of mountain solitude as is the eagle. Although he closely resembles the crow in outward appearance, there is nothing of the crow nature in him. He is not mischievous, and never approaches the home of the farmer to pull up his corn and play other pranks of a similar annoying nature. He is not garrulous, neither is he gregarious. His oice is wholly unlike that of the crow, and he is rather chary in using it. The crow is an unmeaning, frivolous chatterer; but the voice of the raven compels attention and seems ominous of evil. In all ages the raven has been looked

upon as an uncanny bird. Whether Poe ever saw a raven may be doubted. He certainly never saw one near any city, or near the haunts of civilization. Whither our Comstock ravens fled, no one knows. There are said to be a few pairs about the cliffs that buttress the eastern slopes of the Sierras, also about some of the higher mountain peaks in the interior of the State, but the croak of the bird of evil omen is no longer heard on the Comstock.

A Providential Rat.

Boston Transcript. A woman in West Tennessee went home from church one Sunday impressed by a moving appeal which her pastor had made in behalf of a minister's widow recently left in want with six children. What could she give to relieve this case of suffering? She was herself a widow and poor. She thought intensely over the matter, and that night she prayed over it, but no way of raising the money occurred to her. The next morning when she went out to sweep off her doorstep she noticed that the earth on one side had been freshly thrown up, and something glittering lay in the dirt. It was a \$5 gold piece. During the night a rat had taken it into his head to dig a hole under the step, and one result of his labor was the resurrection of that coin. The woman knew that during the war her husband had buried his savings, all in gold coin, under those steps, but he had dug up the money after the war was over, and evidently supposed he had recovered the whole. It seemed that he was mistaken. And now his widow was not slow to follow the hint given her by the burrowing rat. She moved the steps, and after a thorough search succeeded in finding \$20. Regarding this money as a direct gift from heaven, she sent it all to the suffering family.

How He Got His Chickens. San Francisco Chronicle. The election was over and the Judge was beaten. His days of office were numbered, and

somebody said to him: "Well, Judge, what are you going to do?" "I'm going to start a chicken ranch." "Going to stock it, eh?" "I've got the stock all right."

"Where did you buy the chickens!" "I didn't buy them." "How did you get them?"

"Collected them swearing Chinamen in court, The Judge had had a number of cases in which Chinamen were witnesses, and he made every Chinaman bring his own chicken to be sworn on

The Democratic Purifiers of the Ballot. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The grand jury sitting at Indianapolis is undergoing a course of manipulation to procure the indictment of Colonel Dudley charged with the issue of a circular proposing to buy floating voters. The Indiana Democrats are in the job, and hope to raise a cloud of falsehoods to obscure the glory of President-elect Harrison's triumph in his own State. They are a nice lot of people to be talking of the purity of the ballot-box and professing anxiety to punish those who have been corrupting

A Valid Objection.

Pittsburg Dispatch. "How would you like a new mamma?" said a widower who is thinking of taking another plunge into matrimony, to his little boy. "I shouldn't like it at all, papa," was the dis-

"Why, my son?" new papa, and then thereid be two people to ODD HAPPENINGS.

An evidence that marriage is not a failure wa exhibited in Marlboro, Md., the other day, when David Crock, 107 years old, married Susannahs Oaks, a buxom widow of seventy-five. A hog was butchered in Charlton, Ga., a few days since, and in the maw of the swine were

found some twenty-two nails and a lot of glass,

supposed to have been pieces of a bottle. The hog was apparently healthy. The mocking birds in Orange, Cal., feed on the berries that grow on the Chinese umbrella tree, and this sort of food makes them tipsy. They act very foolishly after a hearty meal and

stagger about badly intoxicated. A citizen of New Ulm, Minn., owns a horse which he considers an unerring weather prophet. He can always tell when a storm is coming by watching the animal's eyes, which change from a very light color to dark blue twenty-

four hours before a change in the weather. A kingfisher attacked a black bass near Orlando, Fla. The bird sunk its talons into the bass, intending to carry the fish off, but the task was too great, and, as the bird could not free itself, the bass found little trouble in

In demolishing an old building in Stockton. Cal., for the purpose of erecting a new one it was found that the foundation rested upon the hull of a vessel, which, upon investigation, proved to be the Peruvian brigantine Adelaide, 300 tons burden. She was anchored at her present resting place in 1850, and now lies several

blocks from the water. About 8 o'clock at night, recently, tens of thousands of sheep in the large sheep-breeding district about Reading were taken with a sudall over the country. The next morning they were found in the hedges and on the roads, giving distinct evidence of having been terrorstricken. The night was dark, with occasional lightning flashes, but nothing satisfactory has been suggested in explanation.

William Ackert, who was engaged Saturday painting the new Manhattan bridge over the Harlem, accidently fell from that structure into the water below, a height of 145 feet. He went down through a narrow space between several iron braces, and narrowly escaped striking the piles below, with which the river is full. The water where he struck was only three feet deep. and he instantly arose and walked out without having received any injury, and returned to his

A remarkable story is told by a Beatrice, Neb., paper of the killing of thirty pigs by a turtle. F. M. Pethoud, who resides some four miles north of Beatrice, on Indian creek, missed his young pigs, one or two going each day. Thorough search threw no light upon their mysterious disappearance, until one day the hired hand saw the hogs considerably disturbed by something, and hearing a young pig squeal he rushed down to the edge of the creek, and there he saw a large turtle with a young pig in its mouth. The turtle had killed the pig and was eating it. The man killed the turtle, and it measured nearly two feet across the back and had a head as large as his two hands.

An Amusing Mistake,

Buffalo Express. A Merchants' Exchange man recently made an amusing mistake, and only discovered it yesterday. He went to his grocer's and ordered a pair of chickens sent to his house "bi-weekly until further notice." A week passed, and the set of chickens failed to appear. The grocer was taken to task rather sharply. "I told you to send me a pair of chickens twice a week," exclaimed the indignant speculator. "No, Mr. —, you are mistaken. You said every two weeks," replied the grocer. "I said bi-weekly, didn't I?" asked the man of family. "Yes, sir, every two weeks." It took the grocer half an hour to satisfy the M. E. man that bi-weekly did not mean semiweekly.

Death from a Damocle Sword.

St. James's Gazette. At last somebody has been killed by one of the swords of Damocles in the shape of huge and tottering chandeliers which theatrical managers insist on hanging above the heads of their audience. The glass drop descended on a gentleman in the stalls at the Paris Lyrique Theater and killed him on the spot. The audience, however, were not upset by the incident. They had paid their money and they insisted on seeing the play out. Si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinæ, which may be trans-lated (for this occasion only): "If the globe of the chandelier breaks to pieces on somebody else's head, you bear the smash without a shiver."

Artisan Superstitions.

Detroit Free Press. English shoemakers always cut a V in the bench-leather for luck. Sweedish carpenters mark a cross on their tools for the same purpose, and many painters mark a cross and a triangle on a high scaffolding before they feel perfectly comfortable upon it.

Rural Joke. Iowa State Register.

On being rejected, Robert said to his cruel sweetheart: "I'm utterly wretched, and don't believe I'm of any value in the world." "Why." "Cause, after a while she'd be sure to want a said she, "you shouldn't talk that way. I read in the reports of the live stock show that a thoroick me.